Dugway Proving Ground



Restoration

Advisory

Board

February 9, 2000

Agenda

- Welcome and Introductions
- Accept November Meeting Minutes
- RAB Purpose, Goal, and Responsibilities
- RAB Applicant Introductions
- DPG History and Current Mission
- Program Discussions
 - •Installation Restoration Program (IRP) Overview
 - Consent Order Sites
 - •RCRA Corrective Action Sites
 - Phase I
 - •Phase II
 - •Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS)
- Technical Review Committee
 - •Consent Order Site Update
 - •RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI) Site Update
- Questions and Discussion



Restoration Advisory Board

Welcome

from

Colonel Edward A. Fisher
Commanding Officer
Dugway Proving Ground



Restoration Advisory Board

Introductions

Mr. Joseph Gearo
 DEP Director

Scott ReedIRP Program Manager

Keller DavisIRP Program Support

Nancy KoskoATEC

Mary Ellen MalyAEC

Maryellen Mackenzie USACE, Sacramento District

Chris Prescott
 USACE, Sacramento District

Larry Diede USEPA, Region 8

Dave LarsenUDEQ

Ed Staes
 Parsons Engineering Science

Jeff OgawaIT Corporation



RAB Committee

• What is a RAB?

 Restoration Advisory Boards (RABs) provide a forum through which communities near military installations can participate in the Department of Defense's (DOD's) environmental cleanup program.



RAB Committee

Rational for a RAB

- Encourages dialogue among stakeholders.
- Fosters true partnership between the community and the government agencies.



RAB Committee

Purpose of the RAB

- Provide a forum that encourages open dialogue.
- Meet the environmental restoration needs of the community.
- Complement other community involvement initiatives.



RAB Committee

- RAB Community Members Roles & Responsibilities
 - Voluntary.
 - Provide ADVICE and COMMENTS.
 - Attend regularly scheduled RAB meetings
 - Review and evaluate environmental reports and documents.
 - Recommend priorities for cleanup activities.
 - Serve as a liaison between the installation and community to relay information and answer questions.



RAB Committee

- Who are the RAB members?
 - Diverse representation of the local community
 - U.S. EPA
 - UDEQ
 - Other federal or state agencies
 - Local government



RAB Committee

Size of the RAB

 The number of RAB members should be large enough to reflect community diversity, yet small enough to be workable.



RAB Committee

Installation Members

- The Commanding Officer will appoint an installation representative.
- Other installation representatives may include technical support staff, the Public Affairs Office, and legal staff.



RAB Committee

Member and Co-chair Selection Process

Representatives from the US Army, US EPA, and UDEQ will select RAB members based upon the completed application forms.

Selection criteria includes:

- Affected community
- Special Interest groups
- No conflict of interest
- Time commitment
- Background is not important

When membership selection is complete, RAB members will then elect a Community Co-Chair.



RAB Committee

- Time Commitment of RAB Members
 - Quarterly RAB meetings will be held in the evenings, once every three months. Meetings will last approximately 1 ½ hours.
 - RAB members and Co-Chair will serve two year terms.



RAB Committee

- Ingredients for a Successful RAB
 - Open and forthright communication.
 - Understanding and trust.
 - Shared goals.
 - Willingness to forge partnership.



RAB Committee

RAB Operating Procedures

- Members develop a charter that is a mission statement and establish the goal of the RAB.
- Members develop ground rules and operating procedures or guidelines that RAB members agree to adhere to.
- RAB should focus on environmental restoration issues only.
- The RAB is not an advisory committee, but must offer advice in individual capacities rather than by consensus.
- Regular attendance is a necessity.



RAB Committee

- Summary and Conclusion
 - RABs are key elements which assist installation responsiveness to community concerns.
 - Result will be more responsive cleanups that address the diverse needs of the community.



RAB Committee

• RAB Applicant Introductions



Installation History and Mission

Past Mission

- DPG was activated in 1942 as a military weapons and defense test facility against chemical and biological agents
- Early projects included testing incendiary bombs, chemical weapons,
 and modified agents as spray disseminated from aircraft
- Limited biological warfare material testing began in 1945 that included open air testing
- Chemical and Biological Warfare Divisions were formally activated in 1951
- In 1968, DPG was combined with the Deseret Test Center
- Open air testing continued until 1969
- In 1973, Desert Test Center was decommissioned and DPG assigned to TECOM



Installation History and Mission (Cont.)

Current Mission

- Dugway is now part of US Army Test and Evaluation Command (ATEC) headquartered at Alexandria, Virginia
- Currently, 798,855 acres
- Involved with chemical and biological defensive testing
- Environment characterization and remediation technology testing
- Leader in battlefield smoke and obscurant testing



Installation Restoration Program

- Consent Order Sites
- RCRA Corrective Action Sites



Consent Order Sites

Consent Order History

- September 1990 Consent Order
 - Listed 27 SWMUs for investigation to determine which were HWMUs
 - Amended December 1993 to include 18 additional units for investigation
- September 1994 Consent Order
 - Listed 41 HWMUs based on Field Mobilization 1
 - Required groundwater monitoring at 12 of the 41 units



Consent Order Sites

- Closure Plans required for 41 HWMUs
- Closure Plans prepared in 3 Modules
- Modules 1 and 2 approved (7 closure plans)
- Final Module 3 issued 1998
 - 25 closure plans issued as final, but not approved
 - 6 closure plans being revised to address State comments
 - 2 closure plans on hold due to chemical agent/ABPs



Consent Order Sites

Closure Plan Module 1

- Deletion from the permit of 3 units that received no hazardous waste; no future releases are expected
- Closure plans based on pre-Consent Order and Mobilization 1 activities (1989 and 1992)

• Closure Plan Module 2

- Clean closure of 4 units based on risk assessment, absence of waste, and no future use as a SWMU
- Closure plans based on field activities through Mobilization 2 (through 1993)
- Prepared as a model for Module 3



Consent Order Sites

- Closure Plan Module 3
 - 7 No Action -- SWMUs 34, 40, 46, 63-2, 99, 165, 167
 - 6 Site Controls -- SWMUs 14, 36, 124, 163, 169, 190
 - 8 Removals followed by Site Controls SWMUs 7, 9, 33, 59, 128, 130, 158/162, 168
 - 1 Corrective Action -- SWMU 48
 - 7 Landfill Covers -- SWMUs 2, 37, 39, 42, 43, 55, 90
 - 4 Interim Closures -- SWMUs 38, 51, 58, 63-1
- Closure plans based on sampling through Mobilization 3 in 1995



Installation Restoration Program

- RCRA Facility Investigation
 - Phase I
 - 130 sites investigated
 - 65 sites agreed to no further action (NFA)
 - 14 new sites added at the conclusion of Phase I
 - 71 sites moved into Phase II for further characterization
 - Phase II
 - 71 sites total from Phase I (after consolidation)
 - 4 of the 71 sites moved to Phase II but deferred until biological sampling methodology issues are resolved

Installation Restoration Program

- Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS)
 - FUDS are not part of IRP program
 - FUDS are funded separately through DERA and HQ USACE
 - FUDS associated with DPG will not be part of the requirements for this RAB or TRC



Installation Restoration Program

QUESTIONS ?????

